FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT GALTIERI GIVES INAUGURAL SPEECH

PY240038 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Speech by Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri from Government House in Buenos Aires on 23 December -- presumably live]

[Text] On this first contact I am making with my fellow countrymen as president of the nation, I will be brief and will try to get to the point. I know that the time for words and promises is gone. I also know that words have lost their force and power to persuade. This is a time for firmness and action.

For this reason, it becomes necessary to make known today the moral guidelines and the fundamental principles on which both my administration and that of those men who, with a great spirit of service and self-denial, are accompanying me will be based.

We have come to the government with clean hands and without commitments of any kind. No sector, interests or individual -- inside or outside the government -- will cause us to depart from our course and from our clear-cut line of conduct. We are not asking the people to immediately give us their confidence and consensus because confidence and consensus are gained through example, coherence and efficiency in government actions.

I am aware that the decision made by the military juntas should be backed from now on by a constant, dynamic action which may drive the nation toward its glorious destiny.

It is true that at this time of uncertainty and doubts, in which everything is questioned, the historic destiny of Argentina looks blurred. We have had so many frustrations and so much time has been wasted in recent decades that it is not difficult to understand the need for a shared, attractive plan which is demanded by many who, however, fail to define it with the truthfulness required by the nation.

It would be illusory to deny that we have fallen into a certain idleness, that we seem to be in a state of apathy, that there is a lack of credibility. But this reality alone cannot distort or cast doubts upon the process that began on 24 March 1976.

I know that it will not be possible to obtain the support of the citizenry, a basic pillar for the task which is being undertaken, just for having won the war waged against Marxist subversion. Yet let it be known that we have not fought and died only to declare one day that the armed, security and police forces have concluded their mission and are returning to our barracks and bases without having achieved the basic goals outlined in the main, guiding documents of the national reorganization process.

I will have to rule, that is, I will make decisions which will always go against vested interests. This is why this task -- which is difficult by itself -- will require willpower and decision, and I have both. I will demonstrate that to exercise true authority it is not necessary to resort to authoritarianism. I will also demonstrate that my intentions are crystal-clear since I have no other motive than the desire to accomplish the mission bestowed upon me.

To rule is a task for men, not for gods. If in this task we make errors, we will correct them with humility and prudence. We will demand, however, that those who point to our errors do so through honest procedures, patriotism and respect, keeping in mind only the best, supreme, invariable interests of the nation. The point of reference for this will be the actions of my government, which will be in keeping with the rules of healthy coexistence, even when we disagree. And I hope that all of the people in the country will also observe these rules in our dealings with one another.

I challenge those who hold and will hold government posts to carry out an act of absolute dedication and self-denial, which are actually the qualities of men of good will. Thus I am convinced that they will do so.

Since the path we left behind was an arduous one which caused major erosions, we cannot take risks in the remaining portion ahead. Therefore, I demand an austere action and a careful use of the national financial resources, which are not to be used to meet the excessive needs of a gigantic bureaucracy, which is not at the service of the country and which we must reorganize.

If we want to reduce the government apparatus, if we are willing to avoid an administrative growth which distorts the government's true goal, it is not to minimize the government or to weaken it but to strengthen it, to make it function properly: efficiently in its specific functions at the service of the nation.

I have ordered that a study begun long ago to turn enterprises over to the private sector be expedited. In this respect, I want to emphasize that I neither accept nor recognize any administrative or conceptual reasons which could prevent the immediate implementation of this plan. Thus I have imparted instructions to the effect that in no more than 120 days a specific, comprehensive plan for turning state-owned enterprises over to the private sector be submitted to me. This plan should not limit itself to peripheral enterprises. In keeping with this philosophy, I also ordered that a program be implemented in the next 60 days to eliminate nonessential official organizations, whether part of the central government, self-supporting or decentralized.

Consequently, I want to state that the principle whereby the government should participate only in those economic areas in which the private sector cannot participate entails not only that the government should not do what the private sector can and should do, but also that the latter should not turn to the government for solutions which it should find itself. This is in keeping withthe necessary spirit of greatness which will mark our action, which will promote the prevalance of the common good above sectarian interests and which will result in our increasingly gaining, on solid ground, the confidence I mentioned earlier -- without which no far-reaching achievement can be possible.

The necessary efforts will be shared and confronted by the various sectors of Argentine society in accordance with their real abilities, always with a just, rational and balanced manner and with a profound human sense. Our objective is oriented toward the genuine reactivation of the sources of work so that in this blessed land the Argentine people will feel fully identified with the destiny of the fatherland.

Harsh measures of austerity will be enforced in all areas and enterprises linked to the national, provincial, municipal and self-supporting government organizations. As precise indicators of this criterion, the commanders of the armed forces have devided and ordered that our salaries, and all that our salaries entail, during 1982 stay frozen. At the same time as president of the nation, I order that my salary as president be reimbursed to the treasury and that the expenditures of the Executive Branch be reduced to a minimum and be subject to strict control.

I will not tolerate excesses of any type. Therefore, this will become an incorruptible line of conduct for every public employee.

We will try to achieve together a happy solution to the current socioeconomic situation as soon as possible. We will also try to arrive at a clear understanding, which we have not had for a long time and which is a basic condition in any republican system.
We will continue the development of political actions in order to achieve the institutional normalization of the nation. We will design and put into operation an educational system culturally oriented toward humane and Argentine principles and with definite characteristics of a method of education for freedom.

All of this will be done with the purpose of contributing to materialize the historic goal of the process of national reorganization.

Regarding foreign policy, I believe it necessary to point out that the Argentine situation in the world is not compatible with equivocal or undefined positions -- which can weaken our Western roots -- or with ideological affairs or flirtations which distort the permanent interests of the nation. This statement does not mean yielding even an inch of our sovereign rights of self-determination.

Feeling assured that I can count on the necessary moral and material forces and on the spirit of the Argentine people, particularly under adverse circumstances, I demand that all men and women -- who have not been consulted for my designation -- and especially the young, including my children and yours, take on the national flag which in the great moments of the republic was the key that led us to victory.

A few hours from the most important festivity of Christianity and the beginning of a new year, I would like to reiterate to my countrymen that I fully understand this moment and situation. Therefore, under this circumstance which is appropriate to renew our hope, I ask God that this be for all of us the path of final truth that will permet us to make a reality of what today is my profound wish of peace and happiness.

I commit my dignity as a citizen and my pride as an Argentine soldier to the achievement of the proposed objectives. Good night.

MINISTER SAINT JEAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY231438 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Dec (NA) -- The new interior minister, Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, said today in his first talk with Government House reporters since he assumed his duties, that the political parties statute law "will be issued by mid-1982 and this is a promise."

This is practically the first announcement made by the Galtieri administration and it virtually confirms the date on which political party activity will be normalized.

During a talk with journalists, Saint Jean, who until recently was secretary general of the army command, said that the dialogue with political parties "will continue, but I cannot yet specify when these meetings will be held."

Asked whether he may hold unannounced meetings with political leaders, he said that "all the meetings I will hold will be officially announced."

Saint Jean, who this afternoon installed the new Interior Ministry under secretary for institutional affairs, Col Bernardo Jose Menendez, said that the number of civilians in the cabinet "shows that there is [broad] participation" in the government.

Asked whether this was not also the proper time for [political] activity and if the government was not studying the possibility of allowing free political and union activity, he said that these decisions must be taken by the military junta.

He noted that he had no doubts that "we shall achieve those objectives" established by the process to restore stable democracy. Asked whether he believed this was still the period to establish objectives but no deadlines, he said that "this must also be decided by the military junta."

Saint Jean said that "you know perfectly well that the achievement of a democracy is an objective, an ideal, and that despite the efforts made, ideals are never completely achieved." He added: "When we are certain that we will achieve a fully stable democracy, we will restore the constitutional process in keeping with the political guidelines established by the armed forces government."

Asked what will be the bases for determining if the proper conditions to establish a democracy exist, he said that "this question should be answered by the (military) junta."

Regarding the dialogue with political parties, the interior minister said that "undoubtedly meetings with parties that are being organized will be held once the political party statute is put into force" but he did not specify if there were going to be meetings with political party leaders prior to this. He said: "Once political parties are organized, the dialogue will be much more fruitful."

The interior minister noted that the guidelines of the government process "are being constantly revised so that they do not stagnate." Saint Jean was referring to the government guidelines for the 1981-1984 period.

FORMER PRESIDENT ONGANIA RELEASES POLITICAL PLAN

PY232124 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- A brief spell in jail last August for criticizing the military government has apparently not quelled former President Juan Carlos Ongania's thirst for popular politics, since he this week mailed out 200 copies of a proposal to return the country to democracy.

The plan entitled "Bases for a National Accord" was sent to politicians not active in the civilian multiparty movement, retired military officers and businessmen, as a sort of preview for his forthcoming "final proposal", which he expected to finish by the end of 1982.

The plan reproves continued military rule, and calls for the progressive reestablishment of political life, including a republican system and workers' participation in planning.

The general, who in 1966 seized power through a military coup, demands "effective social justice" through "sufficient economic retribution and legal guarantees of labour relations."

He accuses the model chosen by the national reorganization process, as well as its organization and instrumentation, of having led the economy to collapse, and calls for a "structured central authority" to remedy the situation.

Political parties "must once again become representatives of the people through a vigorous cleansing process," he says, and considers the overall crisis "as basically financial" in that "speculation is the best business going nowadays."

PLAZA DE MAYO MOTHERS END HUNGER STRIKE

PY231805 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Ten mothers belonging to the "Plaza de Mayo" group, and a Roman Catholic priest, yesterday halted a 10-day fast they had been staging inside Quilmes Cathedral.

Yesterday afternoon they issued a press statement demanding that the authorities reply promptly to their demands concerning the whereabouts of detained and missing people.

BRIEFS

NEW MISSILE-DESTROYER -- The navy commissioned today the "Santisima Trinidad" missile-destroyer in Bahia Blanca. This new ship was fully built in Argentine shipyards following directions by a British ship-building company, and is a replica of the "Hercules" destroyer. The "Santisima Trinidad" is an antiaircraft defense unit with displacement of 3,500 tons and is 125 meters in length. Its main armament is a double missile launcher and it has ultramodern defense equipment against atomic radiation and bacteriological warfare. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Dec 81 PY]

ADN ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLITICAL ACCORD

PY232242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Dec (TELAM) -- The Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN) today proposed a political project for achieving a civilian-military rapprochement that could provide answers to the distressing and disturbing questions posed by the challenges of the present times.

In a statement addressed to the Bolivian people, ADN stresses that the magnitude of this challenge demands the patriotic and responsible help of all citizens, and it summons all men to put aside negative passions in order to undertake the mission of building an honorable and vigorous nation.

ADN, which is considered to be a rightist party -- currently in recession -- was created by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who was the candidate of this political sector at the general elections held in 1979 and 1980.

The document states that ADN believes democracy to be a political system through which the common citizen's aspirations can be expressed and satisfied, but it makes clear that it is not a synonym for a mere electoral game since it involves rights and responsibilities. It also points out the need for Bolivians to implement a representative system suitable to reality, and that under such a system a procedure for presidential selection should be devised which does not violate the people's will through electoral fraud.

It also voices the need for the promulgation of a law on political parties which responsibly takes into account the reality and the problems of the Bolivian people. The document stresses that an electoral law must be written and that in this law the duties and responsibilities of voters and those elected should have a relationship to rights and freedoms.

In the economic area, it states that in the present situation the most appropriate corrective measures should be taken regarding the balance of payments, the foreign debt, inflation, the dollar exchange rate, salary readjustment in relation to the employer's capacity and the cost of living.

When it makes reference to the social aspect, the ADN plan states that those men, both civilians and military, who want to be the leaders of the armed forces, the political parties, the civic organization and the labor unions, should begin by giving a testimony of their irreproachable behavior in their private and public lives.

The ADN document says that conditions for achieving a rational distribution of wealth should be created and that the right to free expression should be enforced in order to guarantee such conduct.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON SILES ZUAZO CHALLENGE

PY231323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica reported here today that the statement made by Bolivian leader Hernan Siles Zuazo in Mexico that his forces in Bolivia might take up arms is an interesting challenge.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, former Bolivian president from 1956 to 1960, was elected president of the republic in the June 1980 elections before the military coup of 17 July 1980 staged by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Minister Mercado also pointed out that Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], does not represent anyone and, therefore, his participation at the meeting of the Andean Parliament -- which is being held in Quito, Ecuador -- is illegitimate.

'TENSION' WITH ARGENTINA OVER ANTARCTIC DENIED

PY232053 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro categorically stated yesterday in Rio that there are no disagreements with Argentina over the Brazilian presence in the Antarctic. He said: "This is silly. The report was not released by Itamaraty and I can assure you that there is absolutely no tension over this case."

The report Saraiva mentioned was published this week by a Rio de Janeiro newspaper which claimed that Brazil may have broken its proclaimed neutrality in the disputes Chile and the United Kingdom have with Argentina over the possession of territories located in the southern region by having sent navy officers in expeditions to the Antarctic promoted by the former two countries.

UNION OF CIVILIAN, MILITARY POLICE RECOMMENDED

PY231312 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Civilian and military police will become a single force. The progressive fusion of the Military Police [MP] and civilian police, followed by a demilitarization of the MP's, is the main suggestion of the report presented to the justice minister by an inter-ministerial committee that has studied the Brazilian police system for 6 months. According to the report, this fusion will require a reequipment of the civilian police of the states, who will earn salaries equal to those earned by the MP's. It will also require the adoption of measures on the functioning system and training courses for the agents.

The committee told the justice minister that military actions in the cities to fight crimes has yielded unsatisfactory results and has terrorized the people. In the medium-term, the police actions will be carried out by civilian policemen. The committee is also thinking of the return of the well-known block guards.

According to the committee's report, in most Brazilian states, the civilian police have practically disappeared; the study defends the adoption of special funds for the improvement of the civilian police; suggesting that the minister must organize a work group to study the reorganization of the civilian police, and prepare a draft bill to make the organization well-disciplined.

The justice minister learned that the disamantling process of the civilian police began in 1974 with the military actions of the MP's as a result of the implementation of the national security law.

SAUDI ARABIA AGREES TO DOUBLE OIL EXPORTS

PY231456 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 22

[Excerpts] Brasilia — Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahamad Zaki Yamani yesterday sent a telegram to Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals stating that the Saudi Government has decided to increase from 26,000 to 50,000 barrels daily the exports of petroleum through a contract between the two governments. The text of Minister Yamani's telegram, according to translations by the Mines and Energy Ministry, reads as follows: "Your Excellency, Minister Cesar Cals:

"In reference to your letter of 9 November 1981, regarding the increase in exports of crude oil, I am happy to convey to Your Excellency that the Saudi Government has approved an increase of the contracted amount to 50,000 barrels daily. In this regard, Brazil must sent to Riyadh an accredited representative with the objective of signing the new contract in the name of the Brazilian Government. Warmest personal greetings from Ahamad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs."

COSTA RICA

MORE VIGILANCE ALONG NICARAGUAN BORDER ANNOUNCED

PA240200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] San Jose, 23 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Public Security Ministry has ordered greater vigilance along the border zone between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in order to prevent the "abuses" carried out by Sandinist elements on Costa Rican territory.

Costa Rican Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides disclosed today that "never before had so much importance been ascribed to the vigilance of the northern border zone."

According to ministry spokesmen, the security measures have been adopted due to the repeated acts of violence committed by Nicaraguan border guards, "possibly behind the backs of their superiors," against the residents of Costa Rican border towns.

The irregularities include shots, which so far have not resulted in any victims, and the kidnapping of persons who have been returned once the Costa Rican authorities have intervened.

In order to achieve peace at the border, the Costa Rican Government has established 32 vigilance posts where the civil and rural guards are in charge. These are Costa Rica's only forces of order.

EL SALVADOR

FDR-FMLN ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON OAS RESOLUTION

PA240249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] San Jose, 23 Dec (AFP) -- The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN said in a communique issued here today that in its recent meeting in St Lucia, the OAS "condemned state terrorism; it criticized and condemned the military regime that for the past 50 years have prevented democratic elections in El Salvador; and finally, it rejected foreign intervention in that country, in other words, U.S. intervention."

The FDR-FMLN communique adds that "the OAS' resolutions presented to the world as a victory of the Reagan administration and support for the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta, which is led by Jose Napoleon Duarte, can easily be demonstrated to represent, on the contrary, a criticism and rejection of the Salvadoran oligarchic regime."

In some countries the Inter-American Human Rights Commission report was carefully concealed and the full text of the OAS resolution was not published, the FDR-FMLN communique says.

"The policy of the U.S. Government has suffered another defeat," the FDR-FMLN communique asserts, "because what Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, asked the OAS was to support his interventionist and aggressive policy.

"Many Latin American countries have not supported these proposals for military aggression, among them Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, Mexico, Nicaragua, Grenada, Venezuela and Costa Rica," the FDR-FMLN communique says.

FMLN COMMANDER GUERRA DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S CRISIS

PA240227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] San Jose, 23 Dec (AFP) -- Salvador Guerra, the FMLN commander, said that there is no possible solution to the Salvadoran crisis, "unless a revolutionary democratic government is established in the country."

In a statement to SALPRESS news agency, which has ties with the Salvadoran left, Guerra added that the FMLN is willing to hold negotiations with the Salvadoran Government. Referring to the negotiated solution proposed by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, Guerra said during a recent visit to the U.S. State Department that "negotiations must take place for a political solution.

"The real solution to the country's crisis is the establishment of a revolutionary democratic government," Guerra pointed out, while saying that the solution to the conflict is going to be reached "through a political and military struggle."

"We are of the opinion that a political solution is necessary to establish a basis for negotiating some conditions to prevent the people's suffering, but there are others that the people must gain by their own means," Guerra indicated.

Commander Guerra said that the difficulty blocking the success of the negotiations "is the refusal of the Christian Democratic-military junta to hold a dialogue with the FMLN and the FDR," and that despite the meeting between Ruben Zamora, representative of the opposition fronts, and Everett Briggs, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs [title as received], "the Yankees are sending advisers and more military aid because they are interested in a military solution to the conflict."

EXPORTS TO DROP OVER $176 MILLION IN 1981

PA240337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Exports in El Salvador in 1981 will be $792 million, $176.4 million less than in 1980, the Central Reserve Bank reported.

Regarding imports, the Central Reserve Bank says they will be $920 million in 1981, $52 million below what they were in 1980.

Further on, the Central Reserve Bank says that "productive activities have not had the financing that private enterprise usually receives from abroad, and on the contrary, private enterprise capital shows a net disbursement of $376.8 million in 1979, $296.8 million in 1980 and $110.4 million in 1981, which represents a significant decrease in the use of foreign savings."

The Central Reserve Bank says that this situation has forced the government, even the bank itself, to assume a more aggressive policy to obtain foreign financing in order to maintain levels of importation enough to support as far as possible the trend of economic activity.

"Therefore, from 31 December 1979 to this date, the Central Reserve Bank debt has been increased by more than $340 million, in order to take care of importation of goods and services of the population and productive sectors," the official source indicated.

It also says that despite the situation, El Salvador still has solid credit abroad.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT MINDFUL OF SECURITY FOR DIPLOMATS

PA231258 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The Guatemalan deputy foreign relations minister has said that the government is willing to reinforce the security at embassies and consulates.

Alfonso Alonso Lima, acting minister of foreign relations, told EL INDEPENDIENTE that although embassies and consulates accredited to the Guatemalan Government already enjoy protective services, those services will be increased if the foreign officials so request.

The deputy foreign relations minister, currently at the head of the ministry, made specific reference to the latest terrorist attack on a foreign mission, the General Consulate of El Salvador. He added that as of yesterday, Monday, 21 December, less than 24 hours after the attack, the ministry had received no request for security reinforcement from the Salvadoran consul.

Without discarding that possibility, when questioned by journalists, Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima said that he was not certain that the terrorist attack on the Salvadoran Consulate was the work of a Salvadoran guerrilla command. However, he reiterated that the subversives can move around clandestinely. He did not discard the possibility that they may have had something to do with the attack on the Salvadoran Consulate in this capital.

As has been reported, responsibility for the attack on the Salvadoran Consulate has been claimed by the Roque Dalton Command, self-styled Salvadoran guerrillas.

NICARAGUA

TINOCO ON ACCORD WITH CUBA, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA231510 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco by Pedro Martinez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Received in progress] [Tinoco] The importance of the agreement, which covers cooperation between the Cuban and Nicaraguan Foreign Ministries, is that it permits the utilization of the experiences of both foreign ministries in order to increase the effectiveness of these departments as instruments of the respective governments' foreign policy. This is of far-reaching importance.

On the other hand, the agreement also has symbolic and political value, which is the unbreakable solidarity, brotherhood and friendship between the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples.

[Question] Tinoco, 1981 has been a hard year for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry as well as for the Nicaraguan Government. Now that we are close to the end of the year we would like you to analyze or summarize the work accomplished by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in the struggle to preserve the independence and sovereignty of your Central American country.

[Answer] Continuing our policy of expanding our foreign relations with all the countries of the world, the Foreign Ministry carried out, through the foreign minister and other officials, constant visits and communication with different sectors of the world. Constant visits were made to the socialist countries and to the EEC. We established closer ties and contacts with the Arab countries as well as with African countries.

Therefore, we have made a great effort to strengthen our ties with all those sister peoples and to maintain the flame of solidarity of these countries with the Nicaraguan revolutionary cause, with the people's Sandinist cause.

Nevertheless, in this work it is evident that we have confronted a new situation, which was created when the new U.S. administration took office. This administration has a very marked tendency to act from inflexible rightist ideological positions which have met with a firm and clear reply from Nicaragua to any effort to interfere or meddle (?in our affairs). We have definitely put an end to U.S. interference in our domestic policy and are prepared to defend this achievement to the very end.

In this respect, we constantly have to struggle to maintain relations with the United States, which are as normal as possible. From the very beginning of the victory of the present U.S. administration, we made proposals for direct communication at the highest possible level, either at the level of heads of state or foreign ministers. However, we were met only by silence from the United States; we received no replies to our requests.

Certain special situations occurred, such as military maneuvers off our coast, which definitely broke the spirit of dialogue which had begun. The situation became more tense. The United States always tried to interfere; the somewhat aggressive sectors of the U.S. administration tried to interfere in our internal affairs.

However, since then there has been a meeting between the foreign affairs ministers, D'Escoto and Haig, in St Lucia. The fact that the meeting took place is more significant than what was discussed, because it made possible a meeting, communication, an exchange of viewpoints, which is always positive, especially regarding those places and those relations in which tension exists.

The only way to break the tensions in relations is by discussing the differences. We have maintained this opinion and have therefore constantly proposed communication. Now, in our relations with the United States, we have sent several letters to the U.S. Government with proposals which counter the proposals made by the United States in other letters. We are now waiting for answers.

We believe that independent of past history, in which U.S. administrations practically made a colony of our country, which lacked the ability to exercise self-determination and to function like a sovereign country, we believe that now the United States should know or learn, if it does not have the experience to coexist with a country that is sovereign and nonaligned, a country which is small but which respects the United States and also demands respect for itself.

BORGE SAYS NATION'S ARMY STRONGEST IN REGION

PA232000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Panama City -- Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has said that the Nicaraguan people and their militia and army are willing to face the naval blockade that the United States is planning to impose on Nicaragua.

Borge, who is also interior minister, made this statement to the biweekly Panamanian publication BAYANO. He added: The threats of imperialism do not scare us and we will not stop being revolutionaries. We will not change.

The Sandinist leader said that the Nicaraguan people's morale is higher than ever and that Nicaragua currently has the strongest army in Central America because its strength lies precisely in its people's fighting spirit. The revolution is working on a strategic project based on political pluralism and on the need to promote a mixed economy for the development of the nation, he stressed.

In closing, Borge made a call to condemn all U.S. attempts to intervene in Nicaragua and El Salvador, where the peoples are fighting for peace and future progress.

AREAS RESTRICTED IN CHINANDEGA DEPARTMENT

PA231315 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The dictatorial regime of the FSLN has restricted several areas. Nicaraguans cannot travel through or fly over these areas. Our intelligence service in Chinandega Department has reported that the newly restricted areas include La Esperanza, El Sauce municipality, latitude 12°, 54', 42", a 3-km area at 20,000 feet altitude.

Pilots engaged in agricultural spraying near this area must report to the director of the German Pomares airfield.

We wish to announce to the Nicaraguans and the free world that in the German Pomares airfield is where the FSLN will probably receive the combat MIG-21's that are expected to arrive from Cuba and the USSR.

Another restricted zone is (La Panoleta), near the city of Chinandega, latitude 12°, 37', 50"; longitude 87°, 7', 8", a 2-km area.

The third zone is a 5-km area in Cosiguina with an unspecified altitude. This zone in Consiguina is where the FSLN operates the communist station Radio Venceremos of the Marxist bands of El Salvador.

CST INTRODUCES NEW ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

PA240244 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Dec 81 p 1, 5

[Text] The next Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] national executive committee to be inaugurated in January will be made up mostly of outstanding workers' leaders, Companero Lucio Jimenez, CST secretary general said yesterday. Jimenez has been confirmed at this post.

In a statement to BARRICADA, Jimenez said that the fundamental aspect of the CST reorganization is the presence of companeros with great experience in labor matters in the departmental sectors as well as direct contact with the workers where the most direct experiences are obtained.

In this manner, he explained, the CST will be in a better position to give more realistic and specific answers to the workers' demands. He said that these changes are directly related to the difficult economic situation of 1981 and 1982 which will demand still more sacrifices and efforts.

The reorganization also takes into consideration the calling to a CST national council in January 1982 in which 80 delegates will participate.

These will include the departmental secretaries general and the secretaries general of the most representative labor unions in the country.

The council must discuss the plans for 1982, especially the part related to labor victories and discipline, among other matters.

There Will Be Greater Participation of the Members

The experiences of the companeros who will become members of the executive committee will facilitate the decisions of this labor organization. The workers will also be given greater participation in important agreements to be made in 1982 and in decisions to confront the crisis foreseen for the coming years.

The national council will meet every 3 months, will be presided over by the national executive committee and will discuss the drafts for the CST bylaws and declaration of principles.

Within the new organizational framework, Jimenez mentioned the creation of a general secretariat joint commission which will have two organizations: the schools systems and the newspaper TRABAJADORES.

The schools system will be in charge of the worker training policies and will be directed by Companero Ronaldo Membreno Caldera. The labor training studies will be held in departmental, national or international schools.

A New Constitution for the CST Executive

The compaheros who will make up the new national executive committee and the posts they will hold are as follows:

Francisco Gonzalez Garcia, (former CST secretary general in Carazo) has been appointed international relations secretary; Adalberto Alvarez Izquierdo (former San Antonio sugar mill labor union secretary general) has been appointed production secretary general; Allan Chavarria Castro (former labor union secretary general) has been appointed propaganda secretary.

Other appointed companeros are Carlos Borge Galeano, a construction worker and former Managua labor affairs secretary. Rene Bonilla Gamboa, former CST secretary and agrochemical labor union secretary for Leon, will be, starting in January, national organization secretary.

This last position has the duty to assume the functions of the CST secretary general in his absence. Lucio Jimenez, secretary general and Denis Melendez Aguirre, CST secretary general in Managua were confirmed in their posts.

Several auxiliary commissions will also operate without the power of decision, but acting as support for the various secretariats. These commissions are: organization, presided by Alejandro Araiz Laguna; labor affairs, presided by Sebastian Castro Cruz; propaganda, presided by Rene Moya; production and emulation, presided by Alberto Mercado Ramirez; and international relations, presided by Luciano Torres Gamez.

HAVANA ANTICIPATES REAGAN 'ANTI-POLISH' SPEECH

FL240006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan will open fire straight at the Polish people in a message that the three major U.S. television netowrks will carry tonight from Washington. The openly anti-Polish contents of the message were released in advance by White House spokesmen who suggested that the message will contain economic measures taken unilaterally. Washington sources say that the second step for Reagan will be to try to take advantage of the situation to reaffirm his hegemony over the capitalist system and that he will pressure for joint measures with other Western countries extensive to the socialist camp in general and all progressive forces. Mentioned among these measures is the suspension of the Geneva conference on Euromissiles and the Madrid Meeting on Security and Cooperation.

Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger will return to Washington tomorrow following a tour of England, Federal Germany, Italy, France and Belgium, where he discussed these joint actions. At the same time, 22 big capitalist banks confirmed in Zurich, Switzerland, that they will not grant a 350-million dollar credit requested by the Polish Foreign Trade Bank. The Polish People's Republic had submitted the loan application individually to each bank to help pay part of its foreign debt, but these banks, in which U.S., West German and British capital predominates, coordinated their decision.

MIRET MAKES CLOSING SPEECH AT ANIR CONGRESS

FL232217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Pedro Miret, a member of our party's Central Committee Politburo, today closed the first congress of the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts [ANIR] which sat for 2 days at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in Havana. After speaking about our workers' conditions prior to January 1959, Miret said that only a revolution could change that social order to put things in their rightful place. He said that there is nothing more valuable than the creative hands of man, of the workers who, like the teachers, are willing to exchange tools for rifles if necessary.

After saying that the innovators and efficiency experts spearhead the solutions to the operational problems of our production, Miret spoke of the ANIR's contributions to our economy. He stressed that the innovators and efficiency experts should concentrate on the need to save and made this their constant concern. He also highlighted the important role that the members of ANIR must play in the recycling of spare parts. He also spoke of the ties that should exist between the ANIR and the youth technical brigades and the role the trade unions should play in support of the association.

Speaking of the fast development of the innovators and efficiency experts' movement, Miret stated that imperialism will never be able to gauge how much it promoted our creativity with its vandalic blockade.

Pedro Miret noted that the movement is linked to the mind of the working class and to the well-defined aspirations to build socialism in our country. In this connection, he said that the image of the genius as an isolated figure at odds with society is being rapidly dispelled in our times.

He then referred to the close ties between Cuba and the USSR and said that evidence of these ties was the presence at the congress of the president of Soviet inventors and efficiency experts, Georgiy (Sofonov). Lastly, Miret spoke of the importance of the of the forthcoming 10th WFTU congress to be held in Havana for the world's working class.

The ANIR's executive bureau was elected at the closing session. From now on ANIR will be headed by Antonio Leon del Monte, a five-time work hero and member of our party's Central Committee.

The delegates -- over 300 -- elected 49 members to the ANIR's national committee. Seven of them make up the association's executive bureau. Afterwards, Antonio Leon del Monte read the congress' final resolution which covers all the points discussed at the congress and includes the most salient aspects of the meeting. The closing session was chaired by Pedro Miret and alternate Politburo member Roberto Veiga, among other leaders.

CTC MARKS LITERACY ANNIVERSARY; HONORS EDUCATORS

FL232329 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0128 GMT on 23 December begins live coverage of the ceremony at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] in Havana to mark the 20th anniversary of Cuba's literacy drive. The stage curtain goes up at 0130 GMT and the ceremony begins with the Cuban national anthem. Among those present are Cuban President Fidel Castro, Culture Minister Armando Hart, Justice Minister Oswaldo Dorticos, Education Minister Jose R. Fernandez and CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga. The names of literacy workers who have died in the course of their mission are called out, including the names of the three Cuban teachers who died this year in Nicaragua. The audience replies "present" after each name is called out.

TV staff announcer Manold Ortega notes in his introduction that Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman is attending the ceremony as a special guest. Julio Reyes, secretary general of the National Science and Education Workers Union, delivers a 17-minute speech commending past and present literacy workers and renewing the education workers' commitment to Fidel to help both at home and abroad at this time of imperialist aggression. Reyes also announces that Fidel Castro is to be presented with a special diploma for being the inspiration and guide of the literacy campaign. After the presentation, Castro is given a prolonged standing ovation. Following Reyes' speech, Castro presents diplomas to several literacy workers for their years of service and to vanguard education workers.

Culture Minister Armando Hart begins his speech at 0200 GMT. He speaks at length of the history of the literacy campaign and declares that those who have died while taking part in it are national heroes. He tells how the teachers have continued to be at the vanguard of the revolution, always distinguishing themselves in the national and international tasks that party and country have required of them. He notes how the new generations have carried on with this tradition, saying that "the imperialists should not labor under the illusion that the new generations of Cubans will in the future change the country's policies." Playa Giron and the death of the teachers-martyrs such as Manuel Ascunce Domenech and Conrado Benitez "forever remain in the consciousness of our people and have shown the way to the future. This no young literacy worker shall ever forget." He resumes the history of the literacy campaign, describing it as an educational and cultural feat that created revolutionary consciousness in the new generations. The new generations, he says, "possess a much greater fortitude and anti-imperialist consciousness than the preceding generations. These generations have been imbued with an internationalist feeling that shall never die in our country. An example of this are the more than 4,000 Cuban teachers and professors who are doing their internationalist duty in Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other parts of the world.

"For 20 years, the imperialists have with their crimes fed the hate for their social system of exploitation. The revolution has educated the new generations on the principles of solidarity and internationalism and they now form an inseparable part of the social and historical consciousness of the Cuban people. They will never die out."

Hart cites the recently-held congress of the federation of middle school students as an example of the revolutionary confidence, enthusiasm and dynamism of the newest generations and says this bodes well for the future. He repeats that "the imperialists are once again mistaken if they harbor any illusions about this country one day changing its revolutionary, internationalist, socialist and Marxist-Leninist course."

He concludes his speech at 0250 GMT by saying that the most important result of the national literacy campaign launched on 22 December 1961 was the reaffirmation of the irreversible and definitive nature of the first socialist revolution in America. Coverage of the ceremony ends seconds later.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES NICARO NICKEL WORKERS

FL231455 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Council of State and Government, has sent the following congratulatory letter to the workers of the Rene Ramos Latour nickel complex at Nicaro for their success in production during the current year.

With deep satisfaction, we have learned that this enterprise has broken its historical production record as it has processed 20,187 tons of mineral. Left behind is the previous 20,186 tons processed in 1957, when the processing plant was in the hands of Yankee monopolistic interests.

In this manner, the Nicaro nickel workers, technicians and administrative managers, with the able assistance of political and mass organizations, reflect the will of our working class to overcome all difficulties and proceed on the road toward a socialist economic structure.

A criminal 20-year blockade has not hampered a plant that, although 94 percent U.S.-equipped--even while processing minerals of low-grade content--has not only continued to function but has surpassed previous levels when its production was geared toward the war of aggression against the Korean people.

In saluting you for this production feat, we recall the more difficult times in our revolutionary war when the rebel army found the unwavering support of many workers from this enterprise that today carries the name of our heroic and dear comrade, Rene Ramos Latour.

Receive our greetings and relay to all the workers our warmest congratulations and best wishes that in the future you may achieve new and more outstanding victories for the sake of the welfare and happiness of our people. Embracing you. [Signed] Raul Castro Ruz.

Production Record Set

PA240334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] With the processing of 20,500 [as heard] metric tons of nickel and cobalt concentrates, programmed for this year, the 4,500 workers of the Commander Rene Ramos Latour mining-metallurgic concern attained on 22 December the highest annual production of this plant's history.

This production victory came 4 days after the workers in this same concern surpassed the figure of 20,186 metric tons of nickel and cobalt concentrates which was the highest production figure previously obtained by the factory while it was in the hands of U.S. investors.

LAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL040153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation from the sister Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived this morning at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. The delegation will take part in the first session of the intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Laos and Cuba. The delegation is headed by (Tanbou Sonmihai), alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee on Wages attached to the Council of Ministers.